

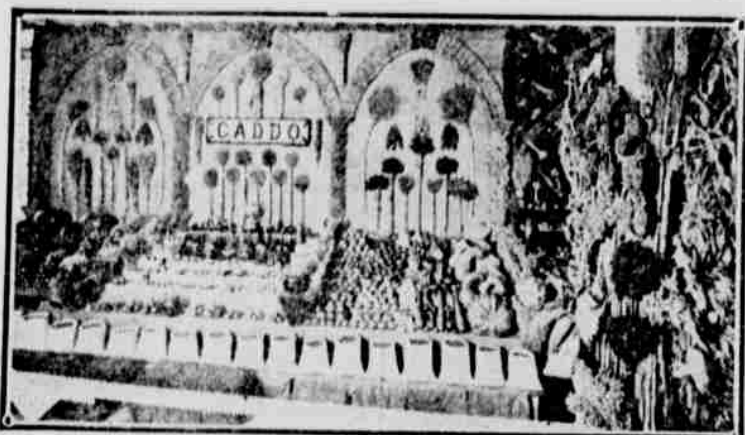
COUNTIES IN A SCRAMBLE FOR EXHIBIT SPACE AT STATE FAIR

Can Caddo county hold first place at the 1913 Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, September 23 to October 4?

"We can!" is the answer that comes from Frank Thrall and others who were instrumental in capturing the coveted cup and the first prize money of \$200 last year.

"We don't know about that!" comes the cry from a dozen other counties in unison. And, in the meantime, entries are being made every day for space, according to word that comes from I. S. Mahan, secretary of the State Fair at Oklahoma City.

Flushed with their victory of 1912, the people of Caddo county were the first to make an entry this year. Comanche county, winner of the second prize last year, is already on the list for 1913, while Pottawatomie is confident of stepping out of third place. Noble county won the cup in



The First Prize Winner for County Display at 1912 State Fair.

1911 and came right back and landed in fourth place last year. It is said that there is a movement on foot at Perry and other places to come back good and strong this year.

Some of the other counties that have already engaged space for county exhibits include Beckham, Custer, Washita, Grant, McClain, with negotiations now under way with at least thirty others. In addition to counties that have become prominent through advertisement received at the State Fair, it is reported that numerous others will be found in line this year for the first time, notably Washington in the northeastern part of the state.

"A county collective exhibit is the greatest of advertising mediums," says Secretary Mahan. "Twenty-two counties had excellent exhibits at the State Fair in 1912. See that your county is represented in 1913." Officers and directors of the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition are now at work with a view of making it the final word in everything such an institution should be.

When the sixty buildings are thrown open on Tuesday morning, September 23, it will be possible for a person to learn in twelve days everything that Oklahoma produces. It will be worth a year's travel to any person, to say nothing of the opportunity for the people of one county to study their exhibit in comparison with others.

HITCHCOCK IS DISPUTED.

New Postmaster General Fails to Find Profits He Claimed.

Washington.—The postoffice department did not attain a condition of self-support during the administration of Postmaster General Hitchcock, notwithstanding the widely advertised announcement to that effect, although an apparent surplus was attained by unjustifiable methods of bookkeeping. The general morale and efficiency of the postal service were sacrificed to a ruthlessly enforced policy of false economy for the sole purpose of presenting a showing of self-maintenance; and after the attainment of this end, just before the inauguration of the new administration, the policy was reversed. Long standing vacancies were filled and postponed promotions made; commitments to fixed charges for long terms were assumed in such a way as to saddle the new administration with the greatly increased expense during months, if not years to come.

These are the important points in the report of a committee of postoffice officers which has made a minute "survey" of the department's general condition. The report is addressed to Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson, who made it public, and is signed by Daniel C. Roper, Joseph Stewart, A. M. Dockery, James I. Blakeslee and Merritt O. Chance, respectively first, second, third and fourth assistant postmasters general and chief clerk of the department.

The substance of the claim of the Hitchcock administration was that a deficiency of approximately \$17,500,000 in 1909 was entirely eliminated, and that a surplus of over \$2,000,000 was attained for the fiscal year 1911. The reports of the "survey" are declared to show, on the contrary, that at no time has there been a legitimate surplus in the postal revenues since the fiscal year 1889, and that instead of a surplus of approximately \$219,000 in 1911, there was, in fact an actual deficiency of considerable more than three-quarters of a million dollars.

A Relic of History.

A newly rich woman, who was anxious to make a favorable impression in her neighborhood, decided to show her collection of antiques to the bishop when he called. The time came and one by one she displayed the whole collection, giving him the history of each piece. "There," she said, pointing impressively to an old yellow teapot, "that teapot was used in the Boston tea party."

Huge Map Is Being Made.

The International map of the world on a scale of 1 to 1,000,000, will, when completed, eight or ten years hence, cover a total area of about 150 by 74 feet, or the surface of a globe 40 feet in diameter.

Doubtful of God's Power.

"Out of the mouth of babes" frequently come reproaching, regenerating hints of high spiritual value. A little girl whose father was very ill was asked if she had prayed for his recovery. "No," she replied, her innocent eyes wide and solemn. "I did think of it, but then I wondered if it would be any use. I know God's bigger 'n' wiser than people, but I didn't know if he could kill germs."

The Unreturning Step.

There is much in an unreturning step. Stanley every morning began where he left off the night before. He explored Africa. The postman today began where he began yesterday; he renews acquaintance with Tompkins square.

Government Is a Necessity.

"Government is a necessity, and not a luxury, and no government has the right to take from the taxpayer one cent more than is absolutely necessary to conduct the business of government effectively and economically."—Thomas R. Marshall.

WORKS ON SCHEDULE

WOMAN'S EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENT FOR THE "DOG DAYS."

Cooking for the Week, by Her Method. Practically Confined to One Day Means Ease and Rest for the Other Six.

Following is the way one house-mother arranges the meat courses in her home during the "dog days." She is blessed, fortunately, with a family that value her highly enough to insist on easy work in hot weather.

She uses her coal stove only once a week, on Saturday, when she does all her baking. On other days she uses the fireless cooker for the preparation of vegetables and other foodstuffs which do not require quick cooking or much heat. She uses an oil stove for making coffee and tea, and cooking such vegetables and other foodstuffs as require but short time.

On Saturday she bakes enough cake, bread and pie to last through most of the week to come, and she also roasts a big piece of meat. On Sunday the roast is served cold, with a special acid jelly of chili sauce. On Monday the meat is chopped fine and molded in aspic jelly, which is made from a stock prepared by boiling the bones of the roast. On Tuesday meat enough for two days is cooked in the fireless cooker, and what is left over by Wednesday is turned into a loaf of pressed beef. On Thursday chops or cutlets are used, and on Friday fish is served.

Two pies, each of a different variety, and often a pudding are baked on Saturday. One of the pies is used for Saturday's dinner, and the pudding or an ice is served on Sunday. The other pie is reserved for Monday or Tuesday. On the other days the desserts are jellies, Bavarian cream or chilled desserts, or something that requires no hot fire to prepare. Two loaves of cake are also baked on Saturday, one that is of the kind that improves with keeping a few days. While the oven is being used the top of the stove is put to a good purpose.

A whole ham and a beef tongue are boiled on Saturday to use throughout the week at luncheons. Enough boiled salad dressing to last through the week is prepared and placed in the refrigerator. If Saturday happens to be a mercury record-breaker the baking is done on Monday or Tuesday. With plenty of fruits, vegetables, cheese, eggs, salad and herbs an excellent table is set throughout the summer.

Of course it requires some hard work and much judgment and executive ability to do the bulk of the week's cooking on one day, but the housewife has an excellent rest for the other six days. There is little or no heat from the kitchen during the week, and much oil and coal are saved—an item worth considering.

Rhubarb Preserved in Cold Water.

Wash, skin and cut rhubarb in inch pieces and fill jars full. Put under cold water faucet and fill to overflowing, being sure the rubber is well wet all round. Cover and seal. Some of the wire fasteners on my jars are quite loose, but I have used them and have not lost any fruit, because of wetting the rubbers all round, that is, fill to overflowing and allow the juice to run all round the rubber; it acts as a glue to the cover, which sticks fast, and I always have to pry mine off.—Exchange.

Corn Cakes.

Add to one-half can of corn one egg. Season with salt and pepper, add bread crumbs until batter is fairly thick; then let stand 20 minutes. This mixture must be thick enough when dropped by the tablespoon. Won't run much. So if you think batter needs more crumbs add them. Fry in small cakes in bacon fat until brown and crisp on both sides. Serve with bacon for breakfast.

Artistic Porch Pillows.

Natural-colored burlap makes serviceable covers for porch pillows. To decorate, cut inch-wide strips of bright silk (possibly from discarded neckties or hair ribbons which have been washed), thread in a tape needle and darn in half-inch stitches through the loosely woven burlap a bold design of interlaced squares or triangles, or a swastika. A half dozen covers can be made in an afternoon, and they are very effective when piled in a porch settee or Gloucester hammock on the piazza of the summer bungalow.

Split-Pea Soup.

Two cups peas (split and dried). Pour in a kettle with four quarts of water, one-half pound lean salt pork, one onion, one stalk celery and salt and pepper to taste. Boil three or four hours and rub through a sieve. Serve hot.

To Brighten Paint.

Varnished paint can be kept bright by soaking in water for some time a bag filled with flax seed and then using it with a cloth to clean the paint.

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